Splunk

Exam Questions SPLK-1002

Splunk Core Certified Power User Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following is the correct way to use the data model command to search field in the data model within the web dataset?

A. | datamodel web search | filed web *
B. | Search datamodel web web | filed web*
C. | datamodel web web field | search web*
D. Datamodel=web | search web | filed web*

Answer: A

Explanation:
The data model command allows you to run searches on data models that have been accelerated1. The synta for using the data model command is | datamodel <model_name> <dataset_name> [search <search_string>]1.
Therefore, option A is the correct way to use the data model command to search fields in the data model within the web dataset. Options B and C are incorrect because they do not follow the syntax for the data model command. Option D is incorrect because it does not use the data model command at all.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 1)
A space is an implied _____ in a search string.

A. OR
B. AND
C. ()
D. NOT

Answer: B

Explanation:
A space is an implied AND in a search string, which means that it acts as a logical operator that returns events that match both terms on either side of the space2. For example, status=200 method=GET will return event that have both status=200 and method=GET2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect because they are not implied by a space in a search string.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describes field aliases?

A. Field alias names replace the original field name.
B. Field aliases can be used in lookup file definitions.
C. Field aliases only normalize data across sources and sourcetypes.
D. Field alias names are not case sensitive when used as part of a search.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Field aliases are alternative names for fields in Splunk. Field aliases can be used to normalize data across different sources and sourcetypes that have different field names for the same concept. For example, you can create a field alias for src_ip that maps to clientip, source_address, or any other field name that represents the source IP address in different sourcetypes. Field aliases can also be used in lookup file definitions to map fields in your data to fields in the lookup file. For example, you can use a field alias for src_ip to map it to ip_address in a lookup file that contains geolocation information for IP addresses. Field alias names do not replace the original field name, but rather create a copy of the field with a different name. Field alias names are case sensitive when used as part of a search, meaning that src_ip and SRC_IP are different fields.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements about tags is true?

A. Tags are case insensitive.
B. Tags are created at index time.
C. Tags can make your data more understandable.
D. Tags are searched by using the syntax tag: : <fieldneme>

Answer: C

Explanation:
Tags are aliases or alternative names for field values in Splunk. They can make your data more understandable by using common or descriptive terms instead of cryptic or technical terms. For example, you can tag a field value such as “200” with “OK” or “success” to indicate that it is a HTTP status code for a successful request. Tags are case sensitive, meaning that “OK” and “ok” are different tags. Tags are created at search time, meaning that they are applied when you run a search on your data. Tags are searched by using the syntax tag::<tagname>, where <tagname> is the name of the tag you want to search for.

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following searches will return events contains a tag name Privileged?

A. Tag= Priv
B. Tag= Pri*
C. Tag= Priv*
D. Tag= Privileged

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/PCI/4.1.0/Install/PrivilegedUserActivity
A tag is a descriptive label that you can apply to one or more fields or field values in your events1. You can use tags to simplify your searches by replacing long or complex field names or values with short and simple tags1. To search for events that contain a tag name, you can use the tag keyword followed by an equal sign and the tag name1. You can also use wildcards (*) to match partial tag names1. Therefore, option B is correct because it will return events that contain a tag name that starts with Pri. Options A and D are incorrect because they will only return events that contain an exact tag name match. Option C is incorrect because it will return events that contain a tag name that starts with Priv, not Privileged.

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements is true, especially in large environments?

A. Use the scats command when you next to group events by two or more fields.
B. The stats command is faster and more efficient than the transaction command
C. The transaction command is faster and more efficient than the stats command.
D. Use the transaction command when you want to see the results of a calculation.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: https://answers.splunk.com/answers/103/transaction-vs-stats-commands.html
The stats command is faster and more efficient than the transaction command, especially in large environments. The stats command is used to calculate summary statistics on the events, such as count, sum, average, etc. The stats command can group events by one or more fields or by time buckets. The stats command does not create new events from groups of events, but rather creates new fields with statistical values. The transaction command is used to group events into transactions based on some common characteristics, such as fields, time, or both. The transaction command creates new events from groups of events that share one or more fields. The transaction command also creates some additional fields for each transaction, such as duration, eventcount, startime, etc. The transaction command is slower and more resource-intensive than the stats command because it has to process more data and create more events and fields.

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following Statements about macros is true? (select all that apply)

A. Arguments are defined at execution time.
B. Arguments are defined when the macro is created.
C. Argument values are used to resolve the search string at execution time.
D. Argument values are used to resolve the search string when the macro is created.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
A macro is a way to save a commonly used search string as a variable that you can reuse in other searches1. When you create a macro, you can define arguments that are placeholders for values that you specify at execution time1. The argument values are used to resolve the search string when the macro is invoked, not when it is created1. Therefore, statements B and C are true, while statements A and D are false.

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 1)
What do events in a transaction have In common?

A. All events In a transaction must have the same timestamp.
B. All events in a transaction must have the same sourcetype.
C. All events in a transaction must have the exact same set of fields.
D. All events in a transaction must be related by one or more fields.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/Abouttransactions
A transaction is a group of events that share some common characteristics, such as fields, time, or both. A transaction can be created by using the transaction command or by defining an event type with transactiontype=true in props.conf. Events in a transaction have one or more fields in common that relate them to each other. For example, you can create a transaction based on JSESSIONID, which is a unique identifier for each user session in web logs. Events in a transaction do not have to have the same timestamp, sourcetype, or exact same set of fields. They only have to share one or more fields that define the transaction.

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 1)
The Field Extractor (FX) is used to extract a custom field. A report can be created using this custom field. The created report can then be shared with other people in the organization. If another person in the organization runs the shared report and no results are returned, why might this be? (select all that apply)

A. Fast mode is enabled.
B. The dashboard is private.
C. The extraction is private
D. The person in the organization running the report does not have access to the index.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The Field Extractor (FX) is a tool that helps you extract fields from your events using a graphical

interface2. You can create a report using a custom field extracted by the FX and share it with other users in your organization2. However, if another user runs the shared report and no results are returned, there could be two possible reasons. One reason is that the extraction is private, which means that only you can see and use the extracted field2. To make the extraction available to other users, you need to make it global or app-level2. Therefore, option C is correct. Another reason is that the other user does not have access to the index where the events are stored2. To fix this issue, you need to grant the appropriate permissions to the other user for the index2. Therefore, option D is correct. Options A and B are incorrect because they are not related to the field extraction or the report.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following can be used with the eval command tostring function (select all that apply)

A. ''hex''
B. ''commas''
C. ''Decimal''
D. ''duration''

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.1.0/SearchReference/ConversionFunctions#tostring.28X.2CY The tostring function in the eval command converts a numeric value to a string value. It can take an optional second argument that specifies the format of the string value. Some of the possible formats are:

- hex: converts the numeric value to a hexadecimal string.
- commas: adds commas to separate thousands in the numeric value.
- duration: converts the numeric value to a human-readable duration string, such as "2h 3m 4s". Therefore, the formats A, B, and D can be used with the tostring function.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describe GET workflow actions?

A. GET workflow actions must be configured with POST arguments.
B. Configuration of GET workflow actions includes choosing a sourcetype.
C. Label names for GET workflow actions must include a field name surrounded by dollar signs.
D. GET workflow actions can be configured to open the URT link in the current window or in a new window

Answer: D

Explanation:
GET workflow actions are custom actions that open a URL link when you click on a field value in your search results. GET workflow actions can be configured with various options, such as label name, base URL, URI parameters, app context, etc. One of the options is to choose whether to open the URL link in the current window or in a new window. GET workflow actions do not have to be configured with POST arguments, as they use GET method to send requests to web servers. Configuration of GET workflow actions does not include choosing a sourcetype, as they do not generate any data in Splunk. Label names for GET workflow actions must include a field name surrounded by dollar signs, as this indicates the field value that will be used to replace the variable in the URL link.

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describes POST workflow actions?

A. POST workflow actions are always encrypted.
B. POST workflow actions cannot use field values in their URI.
C. POST workflow actions cannot be created on custom sourcetypes.
D. POST workflow actions can open a web page in either the same window or a new .

Answer: D

Explanation:
A workflow action is a link that appears when you click an event field value in your search results1. A workflow action can open a web page or run another search based on the field value1. There are two types of workflow actions: GET and POST1. A GET workflow action appends the field value to the end of a URI and opens it in a web browser1. A POST workflow action sends the field value as part of an HTTP request to a web server1. You can configure a workflow action to open a web page in either the same window or a new window1. Therefore, option D is correct, while options A, B and C are incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following knowledge objects represents the output of an eval expression?

A. Eval fields
B. Calculated fields
C. Field extractions
D. Calculated lookups

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Splexicon:Calculatedfield
The eval command is used to create new fields or modify existing fields based on an expression2. The output of an eval expression is a calculated field, which is a field that you create based on the value of another field or fields2. You can use calculated fields to enrich your data with additional information or to transform your data into a more useful format2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect because they are not names of knowledge objects that represent the output of an eval expression.

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which group of users would most likely use pivots?

A. Users
B. Architects
C. Administrators
D. Knowledge Managers

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Pivot/IntroductiontoPivot
A pivot is a tool that allows you to create reports and dashboards using data models without writing any SPL commands2. You can use pivots to explore, filter, split and visualize your data using a graphical
interface2. Pivots are designed for users who want to analyze and report on their data without having to learn the SPL syntax or the underlying structure of the data2. Therefore, option A is correct, while options B, C and D are incorrect because they are not the typical group of users who would use pivots.

NEW QUESTION 24
- (Exam Topic 1)
When using the Field Extractor (FX), which of the following delimiters will work? (select all that apply)

A. Tabs
B. Pipes
C. Colons
D. Spaces

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/FXSelectMethodstep https://community.splunk.com/t5/Splunk-Search/Field-Extraction-Separate-on-Colon/m-p/29751
The Field Extractor (FX) is a tool that helps you extract fields from your data using delimiters or regular expressions. Delimiters are characters or strings that separate fields in your data. Some of the delimiters that will work with FX are:
Tabs: horizontal spaces that align text in columns.
Pipes: vertical bars that often indicate logical OR operations. Spaces: blank characters that separate words or symbols. Therefore, the delimiters A, B, and D will work with FX.

NEW QUESTION 25
- (Exam Topic 1)
Selected fields are displayed _____ each event in the search results.

A. below
B. interesting fields
C. other fields
D. above

Answer: A

Explanation:
Selected fields are fields that you choose to display in your search results by clicking on them in the Fields sidebar or by using the fields command2. Selected fields are displayed below each event in the search results, along with their values2. Therefore, option A is correct, while options B, C and D are incorrect because they are not places where selected fields are displayed.

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Exam Topic 1)
In what order arc the following knowledge objects/configurations applied?

A. Field Aliases, Field Extractions, Lookups
B. Field Extractions, Field Aliases, Lookups
C. Field Extractions, Lookups, Field Aliases
D. Lookups, Field Aliases, Field Extractions

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/WhatisSplunkknowledge Knowledge objects are entities that you create to add knowledge to your data and make it easier to search and analyze2. Some examples of knowledge objects are field extractions, field aliases and lookups2. Field extractions are methods that extract fields from your raw data using various techniques such as regular expressions, delimiters or key-value pairs2. Field aliases are ways to assign alternative names to existing fields without changing the original field names or values2. Lookups are ways to enrich your data with additional information from external sources such as CSV files or databases2. The order in which these knowledge objects/configurations are applied is as follows: field extractions, field aliases and then lookups2. This means that Splunk first extracts fields from your raw data, then applies any aliases to the extracted fields and then performs any lookups on the aliased fields2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A, C and D are incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 29
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describe the Common Information Model (CIM)? (select all that apply)

A. CIM is a methodology for normalizing data.

B. CIM can correlate data from different sources.
C. The Knowledge Manager uses the CIM to create knowledge objects.
D. CIM is an app that can coexist with other apps on a single Splunk deployment.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/CIM/4.15.0/User/Overview
The Common Information Model (CIM) is a methodology for normalizing data from different sources and making it easier to analyze and report on it3. The CIM defines a common set of fields and tags for various domains such as Alerts, Email, Database, Network Traffic, Web and more3. One of the statements that describe the CIM is that it is a methodology for normalizing data, which means that it provides a standard way to name and structure data from different sources so that they can be compared and correlated3. Therefore, option A is correct. Another statement that describes the CIM is that it can correlate data from different sources, which means that it enables you to run searches and reports across data from different sources that share common fields and tags3. Therefore, option B is correct. Another statement that describes the CIM is that the Knowledge Manager uses the CIM to create knowledge objects, which means that the person who is responsible for creating and managing knowledge objects such as data models, field aliases, tags and event types can use the CIM as a guide to make their knowledge objects consistent and compatible with other apps and add-ons3. Therefore, option C is correct. Option D is incorrect because it does not describe the CIM but rather one of its components.

NEW QUESTION 34
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describes this search? sourcetype=access_combined I transaction JSESSIONID | timechart avg (duration)

A. This is a valid search and will display a timechart of the average duration, of each transaction event.
B. This is a valid search and will display a stats table showing the maximum pause among transactions.
C. No results will be returned because the transaction command must include the startswith and endswith options.
D. No results will be returned because the transaction command must be the last command used in the search pipeline.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This search uses the transaction command to group events that share a common value for JSESSIONID into transactions1. The transaction command assigns a duration field to each transaction, which is the difference between the latest and earliest timestamps of the events in the transaction1. The search then uses the timechart command to create a time-series chart of the average duration of each transaction1. Therefore, option A is correct because it describes the search accurately. Option B is incorrect because the search does not use the stats command or the pause field. Option C is incorrect because the transaction command does not require the startswith and endswith options, although they can be used to specify how to identify the beginning and end of a transaction1. Option D is incorrect because the transaction command does not have to be the last command in the search pipeline, although it is often used near the end of a search1.

NEW QUESTION 38
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements describe the search below? (select all that apply) Index=main I transaction clientip host maxspan=30s maxpause=5s

A. Events in the transaction occurred within 5 seconds.
B. It groups events that share the same clientip and host.
C. The first and last events are no more than 5 seconds apart.
D. The first and last events are no more than 30 seconds apart.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
The search below groups events by two or more fields (clientip and host), creates transactions with start and end constraints (maxspan=30s and maxpause=5s), and calculates the duration of each transaction.
index=main | transaction clientip host maxspan=30s maxpause=5s The search does the following:

- It filters the events by the index main, which is a default index in Splunk that contains all data that is not sent to other indexes.
- It uses the transaction command to group events into transactions based on two fields: clientip and host. The transaction command creates new events from groups of events that share the same clientip and host values.
- It specifies the start and end constraints for the transactions using the maxspan and maxpause arguments. The maxspan argument sets the maximum time span between the first and last events in a transaction. The maxpause argument sets the maximum time span between any two consecutive events in a transaction. In this case, the maxspan is 30 seconds and the maxpause is 5 seconds, meaning that any transaction that has a longer time span or pause will be split into multiple transactions.
- It creates some additional fields for each transaction, such as duration, eventcount, startime, etc. The duration field shows the time span between the first and last events in a transaction.

NEW QUESTION 41
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which delimiters can the Field Extractor (FX) detect? (select all that apply)

A. Tabs
B. Pipes
C. Spaces
D. Commas

Answer: BCD

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/FXSelectMethodstep
The Field Extractor (FX) is a tool that helps you extract fields from your data using delimiters or regular expressions. Delimiters are characters or strings that separate fields in your data. The FX can detect some common delimiters automatically, such as pipes (|), spaces ( ), commas (,), semicolons (;), etc. The FX cannot detect tabs (\t) as delimiters automatically, but you can specify them manually in the FX interface.

NEW QUESTION 42
- (Exam Topic 1)
What is the correct syntax to search for a tag associated with a value on a specific fields?

A. Tag-<field?
B. Tag<filed(tagname.)
C. Tag=<filed>::<tagname>
D. Tag::<filed>=<tagname>

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/TagandaliasfieldvaluesinSplunkWeb
A tag is a descriptive label that you can apply to one or more fields or field values in your events2. You can use tags to simplify your searches by replacing long or complex field names or values with short and simple tags2. To search for a tag associated with a value on a specific field, you can use the following syntax: tag::<field>=<tagname>2. For example, tag::status=error will search for events where the status fie
has a tag named error. Therefore, option D is correct, while options A, B and C are incorrect because they do not follow the correct syntax for searching tags.

NEW QUESTION 43
- (Exam Topic 1)
What are the two parts of a root event dataset?

A. Fields and variables.
B. Fields and attributes.
C. Constraints and fields.
D. Constraints and lookups.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/SplunkLight/7.3.5/GettingStarted/Designdatamodelobjects A root event dataset is the base dataset for a data model that defines the source or sources of the data and the
constraints and fields that apply to the data1. A root event dataset has two parts: constraints and fields1. Constraints are filters that limit the data to a specific index, source, sourcetype, host or search string1. Fields are the attributes that describe the data and can be extracted, calculated or looked up1. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A, B and D are incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 48
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following statements about event types is true? (select all that apply)

A. Event types can be tagged.
B. Event types must include a time range,
C. Event types categorize events based on a search.
D. Event types can be a useful method for capturing and sharing knowledge.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
Reference: https://www.edureka.co/blog/splunk-events-event-types-and-tags/
As mentioned before, an event type is a way to categorize events based on a search string that matches the events2. Event types can be tagged, which means that you can apply descriptive labels to event types and use them in your searches2. Therefore, option A is correct. Event types categorize events based on a search string, which means that you can define an event type by specifying a search string that matches the events you want to include in the event type2. Therefore, option C is correct. Event types can be a useful method for capturing and sharing knowledge, which means that you can use event types to organize your data into meaningful categories and share them with other users in your organization2. Therefore, option D is correct. Event types do not have to include a time range, which means that you can create an event type without specifying a time range for the events2. Therefore, option B is incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 52
- (Exam Topic 1)
What does the following search do?

```
index=corndog type=mysterymeat action=eaten | stats count as corndog_count by user
```

A. Creates a table of the total count of users and split by corndogs.
B. Creates a table of the total count of mysterymeat corndogs split by user.
C. Creates a table with the count of all types of corndogs eaten split by user.
D. Creates a table that groups the total number of users by vegetarian corndogs.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The search string below creates a table of the total count of mysterymeat corndogs split by user.
| stats count by user | where corndog=mysterymeat The search string does the following:
- It uses the stats command to calculate the count of events for each value of the user field. The stats command creates a table with two columns: user and count.
- It uses the where command to filter the results by the value of the corndog field. The where command only keeps the rows where corndog equals mysterymeat.

Therefore, the search string creates a table of the total count of mysterymeat corndogs split by user.

NEW QUESTION 54
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following workflow actions can be executed from search results? (select all that apply)

A. GET
B. POST
C. LOOKUP
D. Search

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
As mentioned before, there are two types of workflow actions: GET and POST1. Both types of workflow actions can be executed from search results by clicking on an event field value that has a workflow action configured for it1. Another type of workflow action is Search, which runs another search based on the field value1. Therefore, options A, B and D are correct, while option C is incorrect because LOOKUP is not a type of workflow action.

NEW QUESTION 57
- (Exam Topic 1)
A user wants to convert numeric field values to strings and also to sort on those values. Which command should be used first, the eval or the sort?

A. It doesn't matter whether eval or sort is used first.
B. Convert the numeric to a string with eval first, then sort.
C. Use sort first, then convert the numeric to a string with eval.
D. You cannot use the sort command and the eval command on the same field.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The eval command is used to create new fields or modify existing fields based on an expression2. The sort command is used to sort the results by one or more fields in ascending or descending order2. If you want to convert numeric field values to strings and also sort on those values, you should use the sort command first, then use the eval command to convert the values to strings2. This way, the sort command will use the original numeric values for sorting, rather than the converted string values which may not sort correctly. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A, B and D are incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 58
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following about reports is/are true?

A. Reports are knowledge objects.
B. Reports can be scheduled.
C. Reports can run a script.
D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A report is a way to save a search and its results in a format that you can reuse and share with others2. A report is also a type of knowledge object, which is an entity that you create to add knowledge to your data and make it easier to search and analyze2. Therefore, option A is correct. A report can be scheduled, which means that you can configure it to run at regular intervals and send the results to yourself or others via email or other methods2. Therefore, option B is correct. A report can run a script, which means that you can specify a script file to execute when the report runs and use it to perform custom actions or integrations2. Therefore, option C is correct. Therefore, option D is correct because all of the above statements are true for reports.

NEW QUESTION 61
- (Exam Topic 2)
The timechart command is an example of which of the following command types?

A. Orchestrating
B. Transforming
C. Statistical
D. Generating

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Transforming. The explanation is as follows:

- The timechart command is a Splunk command that creates a time series chart with corresponding table of statistics12.
- A timechart is a statistical aggregation applied to a field to produce a chart, with time used as the X-axis1. You can specify a split-by field, where each distinct value of the split-by field becomes a series in the chart1.
- Transforming commands are commands that change the format of the search results into a data structure that can be easily visualized3. Transforming commands often use stats functions to aggregate and summarize data3.
- Therefore, the timechart command is an example of a transforming command, as it transforms the search results into a chart and a table using stats functions123.

NEW QUESTION 62
- (Exam Topic 2)
This function of the stats command allows you to return the middle-most value of field X.

A. Median(X)
B. Eval by X
C. Fields(X)
D. Values(X)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 66
- (Exam Topic 2)
A field alias is created where field1—fieid2 and the Overwrite Field Values checkbox is selected. What happens if an event only contains values for fieid1?

A. field2 values are removed from the events.
B. field1 and field2 values are merged.
C. field2 values are unchanged.
D. field2 values are replaced with the value of the field1.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. field2 values are replaced with the value of the field1.
A field alias is a way to associate an additional (new) name with an existing field name. A field alias can be used to normalize fields from different sources that have different names but represent the same data. Field aliases can also be used to rename fields for clarity or convenience1.
When you create a field alias in Splunk Web, you can select the Overwrite Field Values option to change the behavior of the field alias. This option affects how the Splunk software handles situations where the original field has no value or does not exist, as well as situations where the alias field already exists as a field in your events, alongside the original field2.
If you select the Overwrite Field Values option, the following rules apply:
- If the original field does not exist or has no value in an event, the alias field is removed from that event.
- If the original field and the alias field both exist in an event, the value of the alias field is replaced with the value of the original field.

If you do not select the Overwrite Field Values option, the following rules apply:
- If the original field does not exist or has no value in an event, the alias field is unchanged in that event.
- If the original field and the alias field both exist in an event, both fields are retained with their respective values.

Therefore, if you create a field alias where field1—field2 and select the Overwrite Field Values option, and an event only contains values for field1, then the value of field2 will be replaced with the value of field1. References:
- About calculated fields
- About field aliases
- Create field aliases in Splunk Web

NEW QUESTION 71
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following search modes automatically returns all extracted fields in the fields sidebar?

A. Fast
B. Smart
C. Verbose

Answer: C

Explanation:
The search modes determine how Splunk processes your search and displays your results2. There are three search modes: Fast, Smart and Verbose2. The search mode that automatically returns all extracted fields in the fields sidebar is Verbose2. The Verbose mode shows all the fields that are extracted from your events, including default fields, indexed fields and search-time extracted fields2. The fields sidebar is a panel that shows the fields that are present in your search results2. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A and B are incorrect because they are not search modes that automatically return all extracted fields in the fields sidebar.

NEW QUESTION 76
- (Exam Topic 2)
What approach is recommended when using the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on to normalize data?

A. Consult the CIM data model reference tables.
B. Run a search using the authentication command.
C. Consult the CIM event type reference tables.
D. Run a search using the correlation command.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The recommended approach when using the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on to normalize data is A. Consult the CIM data model reference tables. This is because the CIM data model reference tables provide detailed information about the fields and tags that are expected for each dataset in a data model. By consulting the reference tables, you can determine which data models are relevant for your data source and how to map your data fields to the CIM fields. You can also use the reference tables to validate your data and troubleshoot any issues with normalization. You can find the CIM data model reference tables in the Splunk documentation1 or in the Data Model Editor page in Splunk Web2. The other options are incorrect because they are not related to the CIM add-on or data normalization. The authentication command is a custom command that validates events against the Authentication data model, but it does not help you to normalize other types of data. The correlation command is a search command that performs statistical analysis on event fields, but it does not help you to map your data fields to the CIM fields. The CIM event type reference tables do not exist, as event types are not part of the CIM add-on.

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 2)
When using the transaction command, how are evicted transactions identified?

A. Closed_txn field is set to o, or false.
B. Max_txn field is set to O, or false.
C. Txn_field is set to 1, or true.
D. open_txn field is set to 1, or true.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- The transaction command is a Splunk command that finds transactions based on events that meet various constraints1.
- Transactions are made up of the raw text (the _raw field) of each member, the time and date fields of the earliest member, as well as the union of all other fields of each member1.
- The transaction command adds some fields to the raw events that are part of the transaction12. These fields are:
- duration: The difference, in seconds, between the timestamps for the first and last events in the transaction12.
- eventcount: The number of events in the transaction12.
- closed_txn: A Boolean field that indicates whether the transaction is closed or evicted2. A transaction is closed if it meets one of the following conditions: maxevents, maxpause, maxsp or startswith2. A transaction is evicted if it does not meet any of these conditions and exceeds th memory limit specified by maxopentxn or maxopenevents23.
- Therefore, evicted transactions can be distinguished from non-evicted transactions by checking the value of the closed_txn field. The closed_txn field is set to 0, or false, for evicted transactions and 1 for non-evicted, or closed, transactions23.

NEW QUESTION 83
- (Exam Topic 2)
What type of command is eval?

A. Streaming in some modes
B. Report generating
C. Distributable streaming
D. Centralized streaming

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Distributable streaming. This is because the eval command is a type of command that can run on the indexers before the results are sent to the search head. This reduces the amount of data that needs to be transferred and improves the search performance. Distributable streaming commands can operate on each event or result individually, without depending on other events or results. You can learn more about the types of commands and how they affect search performance from the Splunk documentation1.

NEW QUESTION 87
- (Exam Topic 2)
What are the expected results for a search that contains the command | where A=B?

A. Events that contain the string value where A=B.
B. Events that contain the string value A=B.
C. Events where values of field are equal to values of field B.
D. Events where field A contains the string value B.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Events where values of field A are equal to values of field B.
The where command is used to filter the search results based on an expression that evaluates to true or false. The where command can compare two fields, two values, or a field and a value. The where command can also use functions, operators, and wildcards to create complex expressions1.
The syntax for the where command is:
| where <expression>
The expression can be a comparison, a calculation, a logical operation, or a combination of these. The expression must evaluate to true or false for each event.
To compare two fields with the where command, you need to use the field names without any quotation marks. For example, if you want to find events where the values for the field A match the values for the field
B, you can use the following syntax:
| where A=B
This will return only the events where the two fields have the same value.
The other options are not correct because they use different syntax or fields that are not related to the where command. These options are:

- A. Events that contain the string value where A=B: This option uses the string value where A=B as a search term, which is not valid syntax for the where command. This option will return events that have the literal text “where A=B” in them.
- B. Events that contain the string value A=B: This option uses the string value A=B as a search term, which is not valid syntax for the where command. This option will return events that have the literal text “A=B” in them.
- D. Events where field A contains the string value B: This option uses quotation marks around the value B, which is not valid syntax for comparing fields with the where command. Quotation marks are used to enclose phrases or exact matches in a search2. This option will return events where the field A contains the string value “B”.

References:

- where command usage
- Search command cheatsheet

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 2)
Field aliases are used to _____ data

A. clean
B. transform
C. calculate
D. normalize

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 93
- (Exam Topic 2)
What is the correct syntax to find events associated with a tag?

A. tag:<field>=<value>
B. tags=<value>
C. tags:<field>=<value>
D. tag=<value>

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct syntax to find events associated with a tag in Splunk is tag=<value>1. So, the correct answer is D. tag=<value>. This syntax allows you to annotate specified fields in your search results with tags1.
In Splunk, tags are a type of knowledge object that you can use to add meaningful aliases to field values in your data1. For example, if you have a field called status_code in your data, you might have different status codes like 200, 404, 500, etc. You can create tags for these status codes like success for 200, not_found for 404, and server_error for 500. Then, you can use the tag command in your searches to find events associated with these tags1.
Here is an example of how you can use the tag command in a search: index=main sourcetype=access_combined | tag status_code
In this search, the tag command annotates the status_code field in the search results with the corresponding tags. If you have tagged the status code 200 with success, the status code 404 with not_found, and the status code 500 with server_error, the search results will include these tags1.
You can also use the tag command with a specific tag value to find events associated with that tag. For example, the following search finds all events where the status code is tagged with success:
index=main sourcetype=access_combined | tag status_code | search tag::status_code=success
In this search, the tag command annotates the status_code field with the corresponding tags, and the search command filters the results to include only events where the status_code field is tagged with success1.

NEW QUESTION 97
- (Exam Topic 2)
In most large Splunk environments, what is the most efficient command that can be used to group events by fields/

A. join
B. stats
C. streamstats
D. transaction

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.2/Search/Abouttransactions
In other cases, it's usually better to use the stats command, which performs more efficiently, especially in a distributed environment. Often there is a unique ID in the events and stats can be used.

NEW QUESTION 101
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which field extraction method should be selected for comma-separated data?

A. Regular expression
B. Delimiters
C. eval expression
D. table extraction

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Delimiters. This is because the delimiters method is designed for structured event data, such as data from files with headers, where all of the fields in the events are separated by a common delimiter, such as a comma or space. You can select a sample event, identify the delimiter, and then rename the fields that the field extractor finds. You can learn more about the delimiters method from the Splunk documentation1. The other options are incorrect because they are not suitable for comma-separated data. The regular expression method works best with unstructured event data, where you select and highlight one or more fields to extract from a sample event, and the field extractor generates a regular expression that matches similar events and extracts the fields from them. The eval expression is a command that lets you calculate new fields or modify existing fields using arithmetic, string, and logical operations. The table extraction is a feature that lets you extract tabular data from PDF files or web pages. You can learn more about these methods from the Splunk documentation23 .

NEW QUESTION 106
- (Exam Topic 2)
What fields does the transaction command add to the raw events? (select all that apply)

A. count
B. duration
C. eventcount

D. transaction id

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Hello, this is Bing. I can help you with your question about Splunk Core Power User Technologies. The correct answers are B. duration and D. transaction id. The explanation is as follows:

- The transaction command is a Splunk command that finds transactions based on events that meet various constraints12.
- Transactions are made up of the raw text (the _raw field) of each member, the time and date fields of the earliest member, as well as the union of all other fields of each member12.
- The transaction command adds some fields to the raw events that are part of the transaction123. These fields are:
- duration: The difference, in seconds, between the timestamps for the first and last events in the transaction123.
- eventcount: The number of events in the transaction123.
- transaction_id: A unique identifier for each transaction3. This field is useful for filtering or joining transactions3.
- Therefore, the fields that the transaction command adds to the raw events are duration and transaction_id, which are options B and D in your question.

NEW QUESTION 111
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which command is used to create choropleth maps?

A. geostats
B. cluster
C. geom

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 113
- (Exam Topic 2)
We can use the rename command to _____ (Select all that apply.)

A. Change indexed fields
B. Exclude fields from our search results
C. Extract new fields from our data using regular expressions
D. Give a field a new name at search time

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 116
- (Exam Topic 2)
The transaction command allows you to _____ events across multiple sources

A. duplicate
B. correlate
C. persist
D. tag

Answer: B

Explanation:
The transaction command allows you to correlate events across multiple sources. The transaction command is a search command that allows you to group events into transactions based on some common characteristics, such as fields, time, or both. A transaction is a group of events that share one or more fields that relate them to each other. A transaction can span across multiple sources or sourcetypes that have different formats or structures of data. The transaction command can help you correlate events across multiple sources by using the common fields as the basis for grouping. The transaction command can also create some additional fields for each transaction, such as duration, eventcount, startime, etc.

NEW QUESTION 120
- (Exam Topic 2)
When can a pipe follow a macro?

A. A pipe may always follow a macro.
B. The current user must own the macro.
C. The macro must be defined in the current app.
D. Only when sharing is set to global for the macro.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A macro is a way to save a segment of a search string as a variable and reuse it in other searches2. A macro can be followed by a pipe, which is a symbol that separates commands in a search pipeline2. A pipe may always follow a macro, regardless of who owns the macro, where the macro is defined or how the macro is shared2. For example, if you have a macro called us_sales that returns events from the US region, you can use it in a search like this: us_sales | stats sum(price) by product2. This search will use the macro to filter the events and then calculate the total price for each product2. Therefore, option A is correct, while options B, C and D are incorrect because they are not conditions that affect whether a pipe can follow a macro.

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Exam Topic 2)

Information needed to create a GET workflow action includes which of the following? (select all that apply.)

A. A name of the workflow action
B. A URI where the user will be directed at search time.
C. A label that will appear in the Event Action menu at search time.
D. A name for the URI where the user will be directed at search time.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.3/Knowledge/SetupaGETworkflowaction Information needed to create a GET workflow action includes the following: a name of the workflow action, a URI where the user will be directed at search time, and a label that will appear in the Event Action menu at search time. A GET workflow action is a type of workflow action that performs a GET request when you click on a field value in your search results. A GET workflow action can be configured with various options, such as:
A name of the workflow action: This is a unique identifier for the workflow action that is used internally by Splunk. The name should be descriptive and meaningful for the purpose of the workflow action.
A URI where the user will be directed at search time: This is the base URL of the external web service or application that will receive the GET request. The URI can include field value variables that will be replaced by the actual field values at search time. For example, if you have a field value variable ip, you can write it as http://example.com/ip=$ip to send the IP address as a parameter to the external web service or application.
A label that will appear in the Event Action menu at search time: This is the display name of the workflow action that will be shown in the Event Action menu when you click on a field value in your search results. The label should be clear and concise for the user to understand what the workflow action does.
Therefore, options A, B, and C are correct.

NEW QUESTION 126
- (Exam Topic 2)
This clause is used to group the output of a stats command by a specific name.

A. Rex
B. As
C. List
D. By

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 127
- (Exam Topic 2)
Use this command to use lookup fields in a search and see the lookup fields in the field sidebar.

A. inputlookup
B. lookup

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 132
- (Exam Topic 2)
How are event types different from saved reports?

A. Event types cannot be used to organize data into categories.
B. Event types include formatting of the search results.
C. Event types can be shared with Splunk users and added to dashboards.
D. Event types do not include a time range.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Hello, this is Bing. I can help you with your question about Splunk Core Power User Technologies. The correct answer is D. Event types do not include a time range.
The explanation is as follows:

- Event types are a categorization system that help you make sense of your data by matching events with the same search string1. Event types are applied to events at search time and can be used as search terms or filters12.
- Saved reports are results saved from a search action that can show statistics and visualizations of events3. Saved reports can be run anytime, and they fetch fresh results each time they are run34. Saved reports can be shared with other users and added to dashboards4.
- The main difference between event types and saved reports is that event types do not include a time range, while saved reports do14. This means that event types can match events from any time period, while saved reports are limited by the time range specified when they are created or run14.

NEW QUESTION 133
- (Exam Topic 2)
What other syntax will produce exactly the same results as | chart count over vendor_action by user?

A. | chart count by vendor_action, user
B. | chart count over vendor_action, user
C. | chart count by vendor_action over user
D. | chart count over user by vendor_action

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.1.2/SearchReference/Chart

NEW QUESTION 136
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which workflow action method can be used the action type is set to link?

A. GET
B. PUT
C. Search
D. UPDATE

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.2/Knowledge/SetupaGETworkflowaction
Define a GET workflow action
Steps
- Navigate to Settings > Fields > Workflow Actions.
- Click New to open up a new workflow action form.
- Define a Label for the action.

The Label field enables you to define the text that is displayed in either the field or event workflow menu.
Labels can be static or include the value of relevant fields.
- Determine whether the workflow action applies to specific fields or event types in your data.

Use Apply only to the following fields to identify one or more fields. When you identify fields, the workflow action only appears for events that have those fields, either in their event menu or field menus. If you leave it blank or enter an asterisk the action appears in menus for all fields.
Use Apply only to the following event types to identify one or more event types. If you identify an event type, the workflow action only appears in the event menus for events that belong to the event type.
- For Show action in determine whether you want the action to appear in the Event menu, the Fields menus, or Both.
- Set Action type to link.
- In URI provide a URI for the location of the external resource that you want to send your field values to.

Similar to the Label setting, when you declare the value of a field, you use the name of the field enclosed by dollar signs.
Variables passed in GET actions via URIs are automatically URL encoded during transmission. This means you can include values that have spaces between words or punctuation characters.
- Under Open link in, determine whether the workflow action displays in the current window or if it opens the link in a new window.
- Set the Link method to get.
- Click Save

to save your workflow action definition.

NEW QUESTION 138
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following eval commands will provide a new value for host from src if it exists?

A. | eval host = if (isnu11 (src), src, host)
B. | eval host = if (NOT src = host, src, host)
C. | eval host = if (src = host, src, host)
D. | eval host = if (isnotnull (src), src, host)

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The eval command is a Splunk command that allows you to create or modify fields using expressions .
- The if function is an expression that evaluates a condition and returns a value based on whether the condition is true or false. The syntax of the if function is if(X,Y,Z), where X is the condition, Y is th value to return if X is true, and Z is the value to return if X is false.
- The isnotnull function is an expression that returns true if the argument is not null, and false otherwise The syntax of the isnotnull function is isnotnull(X), where X is the argument to check.
- Therefore, the expression if (isnotnull (src), src, host) returns the value of src if it is not null, and th value of host otherwise. This means that it will provide a new value for host from src if it exist keep the original value of host otherwise.

NEW QUESTION 140
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements describes calculated fields?

A. Calculated fields are only used on fields added by lookups.
B. Calculated fields are a shortcut for repetitive and complex eval commands.
C. Calculated fields are a shortcut for repetitive and complex calc commands.
D. Calculated fields automatically calculate the simple moving average for indexed fields.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 144
- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of these search strings is NOT valid:

A. index=web status=50* | chart count over host, status
B. index=web status=50* | chart count over host by status
C. index=web status=50* | chart count by host, status

Answer: A

Explanation:
This search string is not valid: index=web status=50* | chart count over host,status2. This search string uses an invalid syntax for the chart command. The chart command requires one field after the over clause and optionally one field after the by clause. However, this search string has two fields after the over clause separated by a comma. This will cause a syntax error and prevent the search from running. Therefore, option A is correct, while options B and C are incorrect because they are valid search strings that use the chart command correctly.

NEW QUESTION 148
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following is true about Pivot?

A. Users can save reports from Pivot.
B. Users cannot share visualizations created with Pivot.
C. Users must use SPL to find events in a Pivot.
D. Users cannot create visualizations with Pivot.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Splunk, Pivot is a tool that allows you to report on a specific data set without using the Splunk Search Processing Language (SPL™)1. You can use a drag-and-drop interface to design and generate pivots that present different aspects of your data in the form of tables, charts, and other visualizations12.
One of the features of Pivot is that it allows you to save your reports1. This can be useful when you want to reuse a report or share it with others1. Therefore, it's not true that users cannot share visualizations created with Pivot or that they must use SPL to find events in a Pivot12. It's also not true that users cannot create visualizations with Pivot, as creating visualizations is one of the main functions of Pivot12.

NEW QUESTION 149
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which type of visualization shows relationships between discrete values in three dimensions?

A. Pie chart
B. Line chart
C. Bubble chart
D. Scatter chart

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/DashApp/0.9.0/DashApp/chartsBub

NEW QUESTION 152
- (Exam Topic 2)
For the following search, which field populates the x-axis? index=security sourcetype=linux secure | timechart count by action

A. action
B. source type
C. _time
D. time

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. _time.
The timechart command creates a time series chart with corresponding table of statistics, with time used as the X-axis1. You can specify a split-by field, where each distinct value of the split-by field becomes a series in the chart1. In this case, the split-by field is action, which means that the chart will have different lines for different actions, such as accept, reject, or fail2. The count function will calculate the number of events for each action in each time bin1.
For example, the following image shows a timechart of the count by action for a similar search3:
As you can see, the x-axis is populated by the _time field, which represents the time range of the search. The y-axis is populated by the count function, which represents the number of events for each action. The legend shows the different values of the action field, which are used to split the chart into different series.
Reference:
2: Timechart Command In Splunk With Example - Mindmajix 1: timechart - Splunk Documentation 3: timechart command examples - Splunk Documentation

NEW QUESTION 153
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements describes the use of the Filed Extractor (FX)?

A. The Field Extractor automatically extracts all field at search time.
B. The Field Extractor uses PERL to extract field from the raw events.
C. Field extracted using the Extracted persist as knowledge objects.
D. Fields extracted using the Field Extractor do not persist and must be defined for each search.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Field Extractor (FX) is a tool that helps you extract fields from your events using a graphical interface or by manually editing the regular expression2. The FX allows you to create field extractions that persist as knowledge objects, which are entities that you create to add knowledge to your data and make it easier to search and analyze2. Field extractions are methods that extract fields from your raw data using various techniques such as regular expressions, delimiters or key-value pairs2. When you create a field extraction using the FX, you can save it as a knowledge object that applies to your data at search time2. You can also manage and share your field extractions with other users in your organization2. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A, B and D are incorrect because they do not describe the use of the FX.

NEW QUESTION 154
- (Exam Topic 2)
These allow you to categorize events based on search terms. Select your answer.

A. Groups
B. Event Types
C. Macros
D. Tags

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 156
- (Exam Topic 2)
When a search returns _____, you can view the results as a list.

A. a list of events
B. transactions
C. statistical values

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 158
- (Exam Topic 2)
A report scheduled to run every 15 mins. but takes 17 mins. to complete is in danger of being _____.

A. skipped or deferred
B. automatically accelerated
C. deleted
D. all of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:
A report that is scheduled to run every 15 minutes but takes 17 minutes to complete is in danger of being skipped or deferred2. This means that Splunk may skip some scheduled runs of the report if they overlap with previous runs that are still in progress or defer them until the previous runs are finished2. This can affect the accuracy and timeliness of the report results and notifications2. Therefore, option A is correct, while options B, C and D are incorrect because they are not consequences of a report taking longer than its schedule interval.

NEW QUESTION 161
- (Exam Topic 2)
When should transaction be used?

A. Only in a large distributed Splunk environment.
B. When calculating results from one or more fields.
C. When event grouping is based on start/end values.
D. When grouping events results in over 1000 events in each group.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 166
- (Exam Topic 2)
In the Field Extractor, when would the regular expression method be used?

A. When events contain JSON data.
B. When events contain comma-separated data.
C. When events contain unstructured data.
D. When events contain table-based data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. When events contain unstructured data.
The regular expression method works best with unstructured event data, such as log files or text messages, where the fields are not separated by a common delimiter, such as a comma or space1. You select a sample event and highlight one or more fields to extract from that event, and the field extractor generates a regular expression that matches similar events in your dataset and extracts the fields from them1. The regular expression method provides several tools for testing and refining the accuracy of the regular expression. It also allows you to manually edit the regular expression1.
The delimiters method is designed for structured event data: data from files with headers, where all of the fields in the events are separated by a common delimiter, such as a comma or space1. You select a sample event, identify the delimiter, and then rename the fields that the field extractor finds1. This method is simpler and faster than the regular expression method, but it may not work well with complex or irregular data formats1.
Reference:

1: Build field extractions with the field extractor - Splunk Documentation

NEW QUESTION 168
- (Exam Topic 2)
How many ways are there to access the Field Extractor Utility?

A. 3
B. 4
C. 1
D. 5

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 170
- (Exam Topic 2)
Why are tags useful in Splunk?

A. Tags look for less specific data.
B. Tags visualize data with graphs and charts.
C. Tags group related data together.
D. Tags add fields to the raw event data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Tags are a type of knowledge object that enable you to assign descriptive keywords to events based on the values of their fields. Tags can help you to search more efficiently for groups of event data that share common characteristics, such as functionality, location, priority, etc. For example, you can tag all the IP addresses of your routers as router, and then search for tag=router to find all the events related to your routers. Tags can also help you to normalize data from different sources by using the same tag name for equivalent field values. For example, you can tag the field values error, fail, and critical as severity=high, and then search for severity=high to find all the events with high severity level2
1: Splunk Core Certified Power User Track, page 10. 2: Splunk Documentation, About tags and aliases.

NEW QUESTION 173
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements best describes a macro?

A. A macro is a method of categorizing events based on a search.
B. A macro is a way to associate an additional (new) name with an existing field name.
C. A macro is a portion of a search that can be reused in multiple place
D. A macro is a knowledge object that enables you to schedule searches for specific events.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. A macro is a portion of a search that can be reused in multiple places.
A macro is a way to reuse a piece of SPL code in different searches. A macro can be any part of a search, such as an eval statement or a search term, and does not need to be a complete command. A macro can also take arguments, which are variables that can be replaced by different values when the macro is called. A macro can also contain another macro within it, which is called a nested macro1.
To create a macro, you need to define its name, definition, arguments, and description in the Settings > Advanced Search > Search Macros page in Splunk Web or in the macros.conf file. To use a macro in a search, you need to enclose the macro name in backtick characters (`) and provide values for the arguments if any1.
For example, if you have a macro named my_macro that takes one argument named object and has the following definition:
search sourcetype= object
You can use it in a search by writing: my_macro(web)
This will expand the macro and run the following SPL code: search sourcetype=web
The benefits of using macros are that they can simplify complex searches, reduce errors, improve readability, and promote consistency1.
The other options are not correct because they describe other types of knowledge objects in Splunk, not macros. These objects are:

- A. An event type is a method of categorizing events based on a search. An event type assigns a label to events that match a specific search criteria. Event types can be used to filter and group events, create alerts, or generate reports2.
- B. A field alias is a way to associate an additional (new) name with an existing field name. A field alias can be used to normalize fields from different sources that have different names but represent the same data. Field aliases can also be used to rename fields for clarity or convenience3.
- D. An alert is a knowledge object that enables you to schedule searches for specific events and trigger actions when certain conditions are met. An alert can be used to monitor your data for anomalies, errors, or other patterns of interest and notify you or others when they occur4.

References:

- About event types
- About field aliases
- About alerts
- Define search macros in Settings
- Use search macros in searches

NEW QUESTION 178
- (Exam Topic 2)
When using | timechart by host, which field is represented in the x-axis?

A. date
B. host
C. time

D. _time

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.0.4/SearchReference/Timechart

NEW QUESTION 181
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following searches would return a report of sales by product-name?

A. chart sales by product_name
B. chart sum(price) as sales by product_name
C. stats sum(price) as sales over product_name
D. timechart list(sales), values(product_name)

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.1.0/SearchReference/Chart https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.1.0/SearchReference/Stats

NEW QUESTION 182
- (Exam Topic 2)
In which Settings section are macros defined?

A. Fields
B. Tokens
C. Advanced Search
D. Searches, Reports, Alerts

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 185
- (Exam Topic 2)
These users can create global knowledge objects. (Select all that apply.)

A. users
B. power users
C. administrators

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 186
- (Exam Topic 2)
When using | timchart by host, which filed is representted in the x-axis?

A. date
B. host
C. time
D. -time

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 189
- (Exam Topic 2)
This is what Splunk uses to categorize the data that is being indexed.

A. Host
B. Sourcetype
C. Index
D. Source

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 190
- (Exam Topic 2)
If a calculated field has the same name as an extracted field, what happens to the extracted field?

A. The calculated field will override the extracted field.
B. The calculated and extracted fields will be combined.
C. The calculated field will duplicate the extracted field.
D. An error will be returned and the search will fail.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When you define a calculated field, you can specify the name of the field that the eval expression will create or modify. If the name of the calculated field matches the name of an existing extracted field, the calculated field will override the extracted field and replace its value with the result of the eval expression. This means that the original value of the extracted field will not be available for searching or analysis. To avoid this, you should use a unique name for your calculated field or use a different name for your extracted field2
1: Splunk Core Certified Power User Track, page 9. 2: Splunk Documentation, Configure calculated fields with props.conf.

NEW QUESTION 191
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following are valid options to speed up reports? (Select all the apply.)

A. Edit permissions
B. Edit description
C. Edit acceleration
D. Edit schedule

Answer: C

Explanation:
One of the valid options to speed up reports is to edit acceleration, which means that you can enable summary indexing or data model acceleration for your reports to improve their performance2. Summary indexing allows you to create reports that run over large amounts of data by storing the results of scheduled searches in a summary index and using that index for faster reporting2. Data model acceleration allows you to create reports that use data models by creating and storing summaries of the data model datasets and using them for faster reporting2. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A, B and D are incorrect because they are not options to speed up reports.

NEW QUESTION 195
- (Exam Topic 2)
This is what Splunk uses to categorize the data that is being indexed.

A. sourcetype
B. index
C. source
D. host

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 197
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following is one of the pre-configured data models included in the Splunk Common Information Model (CIM) add-on?

A. Access
B. Accounting
C. Authorization
D. Authentication

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 200
- (Exam Topic 2)
When defining a macro, what are the required elements?

A. Name and arguments.
B. Name and a validation error message.
C. Name and definition.
D. Definition and arguments.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When defining a search macro, the required elements are the name and the definition of the macro. The name is a unique identifier for the macro that can be used to invoke it in other searches. The definition is the search string that the macro expands to when referenced. The arguments, validation expression, and validation error message are optional elements that can be used to customize the macro behavior and input validation2
1: Splunk Core Certified Power User Track, page 9. 2: Splunk Documentation, Define search macros in Settings.

NEW QUESTION 201
- (Exam Topic 2)
When is a GET workflow action needed?

A. To send field values to an external resource.
B. To retrieve information from an external resource.
C. To use field values to perform a secondary search.
D. To define how events flow from forwarders to indexes.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 205

- (Exam Topic 2)
Which search would limit an "alert" tag to the "host" field?

A. tag=alert
B. host::tag::alert
C. tag==alert
D. tag::host=alert

Answer: D

Explanation:
The search below would limit an “alert” tag to the “host” field. tag::host=alert
The search does the following:

- It uses tag syntax to filter events by tags. Tags are custom labels that can be applied to fields or field values to provide additional context or meaning for your data.
- It specifies tag::host=alert as the tag filter. This means that it will only return events that have an “alert” tag applied to their host field or host field value.
- It uses an equal sign (=) to indicate an exact match between the tag and the field or field value.

NEW QUESTION 208
- (Exam Topic 2)
The limit attribute will _____.

A. override default of 10
B. only work with top command
C. override default of 20
D. override default of 15

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 212
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which command can include both an over and a by clause to divide results into sub-groupings?

A. chart
B. stats
C. xyseries
D. transaction

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 214
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which search string would only return results for an event type called success ful_purchases?

A. tag=success ful_purchases
B. Event Type:: successful purchases
C. successful_purchases
D. event type—success ful_purchases

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is because event types are added to events as a field named eventtype, and you can use this field as a search term to find events that match a specific event type. For example, eventtype=successful_purchases returns all events that have been categorized as successful purchases by the event type definition. The other options are incorrect because they either use a different field name (tag), a different syntax (Event Type:: or event type—), or have a typo (success ful_purchases). You can learn more about how to use event types in searches from the Splunk documentation1.

NEW QUESTION 219
- (Exam Topic 2)
By default search results are not returned in _____ order.

A. Chronological
B. Reverser chronological
C. ASCIE
D. Alphabetical

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 221
- (Exam Topic 2)
What is a limitation of searches generated by workflow actions?

A. Searches generated by workflow action cannot use macros.
B. Searches generated by workflow actions must be less than 256 characters long.
C. Searches generated by workflow action must run in the same app as the workflow action.
D. Searches generated by workflow action run with the same permissions as the user running them.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 223
- (Exam Topic 2)
It is mandatory for the lookup file to have this for an automatic lookup to work.

A. Source type
B. At least five columns
C. Timestamp
D. Input filed

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 228
- (Exam Topic 2)
There are several ways to access the field extractor. Which option automatically identifies data type, source type, and sample event?

A. Event Actions > Extract Fields
B. Fields sidebar > Extract New Field
C. Settings > Field Extractions > New Field Extraction
D. Settings > Field Extractions > Open Field Extraction

Answer: B

Explanation:
There are several ways to access the field extractor. The option that automatically identifies data type, source type, and sample event is Fields sidebar > Extract New Field. The field extractor is a tool that helps you extract fields from your data using delimiters or regular expressions. The field extractor can generate a regex for you based on your selection of sample values or you can enter your own regex in the field extractor. The field extractor can be accessed by using various methods, such as:

- Fields sidebar > Extract New Field: This is the easiest way to access the field extractor. The fields sidebar is a panel that shows all available fields for your data and their values. When you click on Extract New Field in the fields sidebar, Splunk will automatically identify the data type, source type, and sample event for your data based on your current search criteria. You can then use the field extractor to select sample values and generate a regex for your new field.
- Event Actions > Extract Fields: This is another way to access the field extractor. Event actions are actions that you can perform on individual events in your search results, such as viewing event details, adding to report, adding to dashboard, etc. When you click on Extract Fields in the event actions menu, Splunk will use the current event as the sample event for your data and ask you to select the source type and data type for your data. You can then use the field extractor to select sample values and generate a regex for your new field.
- Settings > Field Extractions > New Field Extraction: This is a more advanced way to access the field extractor. Settings is a menu that allows you to configure various aspects of Splunk, such as indexes, inputs, outputs, users, roles, apps, etc. When you click on New Field Extraction in the Settings menu, Splunk will ask you to enter all the details for your new field extraction manually, such as app context, name, source type, data type, sample event, regex, etc. You can then use the field extractor to verify or modify your regex for your new field.

NEW QUESTION 232
- (Exam Topic 2)
The gauge command:

A. creates a single-value visualization
B. allows you to set colored ranges for a single-value visualization
C. creates a radial gauge visualization

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 236
- (Exam Topic 2)
The fields sidebar does not show _____. (Select all that apply.)

A. interesting fields
B. selected fields
C. all extracted fields

Answer: C

Explanation:
The fields sidebar is a panel that shows the fields that are present in your search results2. The fields sidebar does not show all extracted fields, which are fields that are extracted from your raw data using various methods such as regular expressions, delimiters or key-value pairs2. The fields sidebar only shows selected fields and interesting fields2. Selected fields are fields that you choose to display in your search results by clicking on them in the fields sidebar or by using the fields command2. Interesting fields are fields that appear in at least 20 percent of events or have high variability among values2. Therefore, option C is correct, while options A and B are incorrect because they are types of fields that the fields sidebar does show.

NEW QUESTION 237
- (Exam Topic 2)
What will you learn from the results of the following search? sourcetype=cisco_esa | transaction mid, dcid, icid | timechart avg(duration)

A. The average time elapsed during each transaction for all transactions
B. The average time for each event within each transaction
C. The average time between each transaction

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 238
- (Exam Topic 2) Consider the following search: Index=web sourcetype=access_combined
The log shows several events that share the same JSESSIONID value (SD404K289O2F151). View the events as a group. From the following list, which search groups events by JSESSIONID?

A. index=web sourcetype=access_combined SD404K289O2F151 I table JSESSIONID
B. index=web sourcetype=access_combined JSESSIONID <SD404K289O2F151>
C. index=web sourcetype=access_combined I highlight JSESSIONID I search SD404K289O2F151
D. index-web sourcetype=access_combined I transaction JSESSIONID I search SD404K289O2F151

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 242
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following statements about tags is true?

A. Tags are case insensitive.
B. Tags can make your data more understandable.
C. Tags are created at index time.
D. Tags are searched by using the syntax tag :: <fieldname>.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Tags are a knowledge object that allow you to assign an alias to one or more field values . Tags are applied to events at search time and can be used as search terms or filters .
Tags can help you make your data more understandable by replacing cryptic or complex field values with meaningful names . For example, you can tag the value 200 in the status field as success, or value 404 as not_found .

NEW QUESTION 243
- (Exam Topic 2)
The timechart command buckets data in time intervals depending on:

A. the number of events returned
B. the selected time range
C. the type of visualization selected

Answer: B

Explanation:
The timechart command buckets data in time intervals depending on the selected time range2. The timechart command is similar to the chart command but it automatically groups events into time buckets based on the _time field2. The size of the time buckets depends on the time range that you select for your search. For example, if you select Last 24 hours as your time range, Splunk will use 30-minute buckets for your timechart. If you select Last 7 days as your time range, Splunk will use 4-hour buckets for your timechart2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A and C are incorrect because they are not factors that affect the size of the time buckets.

NEW QUESTION 248
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which statement is true?

A. Pivot is used for creating datasets.
B. Data models are randomly structured datasets.
C. Pivot is used for creating reports and dashboards.
D. In most cases, each Splunk user will create their own data model.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The statement that pivot is used for creating reports and dashboards is true. Pivot is a graphical interface that allows you to create tables, charts, and visualizations from data models. Data models are structured datasets that define how data is organized and categorized. Pivot does not create datasets, but uses existing ones.

NEW QUESTION 249
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following is a feature of the Pivot tool?

A. Creates lookups without using SPL.
B. Data Models are not required.
C. Creates reports without using SPL
D. Datasets are not required.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Creates reports without using SPL. This is because the Pivot tool is a feature of Splunk that allows you to report on a specific data set without using the Splunk Search Processing Language (SPL). You can use a drag-and-drop interface to design and generate pivots that present different aspects

of your data in the form of tables, charts, and other visualizations. You can learn more about the Pivot tool from the Splunk documentation1 or watch a video tutorial2. The other options are incorrect because they do not describe the features of the Pivot tool. The Pivot tool requires data models and datasets to define the data that you want to work with. Data models and datasets are designed by the knowledge managers in your organization. You can learn more about data models and datasets from the Splunk documentation3. The Pivot tool does not create lookups, which are tables that match field values to other field values. You can create lookups using SPL or the Lookup Editor. You can learn more about lookups from the Splunk documentation.

NEW QUESTION 251
- (Exam Topic 2)
A user wants to create a new field alias for a field that appears in two sourcetypes. How many field aliases need to be created?

A. One.
B. Two.
C. It depends on whether the original fields have the same name.
D. It depends on whether the two sourcetypes are associated with the same index.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 253
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which syntax will find events where the values for the 1 field match the values for the Renewal-MonthYear field?

A. | where 10yearAnnerversary=Renewal-MonthYear
B. | where ‘10yearAnnerversary=Renewal-MonthYear
C. | where 10yearAnnerversary=’Renewal-MonthYear’
D. | where ‘10yearAnnerversary’=’Renewal-MonthYear’

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. | where 10yearAnnerversary=Renewal-MonthYear.
The where command is used to filter the search results based on an expression that evaluates to true or false. The where command can compare two fields, two values, or a field and a value. The where command can also use functions, operators, and wildcards to create complex expressions1.
The syntax for the where command is:
| where <expression>
The expression can be a comparison, a calculation, a logical operation, or a combination of these. The expression must evaluate to true or false for each event.
To compare two fields with the where command, you need to use the field names without any quotation marks. For example, if you want to find events where the values for the 10yearAnnerversary field match the values for the Renewal-MonthYear field, you can use the following syntax:
| where 10yearAnnerversary=Renewal-MonthYear
This will return only the events where the two fields have the same value.
The other options are not correct because they use quotation marks around the field names, which will cause the where command to interpret them as string values instead of field names. For example, if you use:
| where ‘10yearAnnerversary’=‘Renewal-MonthYear’
This will return no events because there are no events where the string value ‘10yearAnnerversary’ is equal to the string value ‘Renewal-MonthYear’.
References:
- where command usage

NEW QUESTION 256
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following transforming commands can be used with transactions?

A. chart, timechart, stats, eventstats
B. chart, timechart, stats, diff
C. chart, timeehart, datamodel, pivot
D. chart, timecha:t, stats, pivot

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. chart, timechart, stats, eventstats.
Transforming commands are commands that change the format of the search results into a table or a chart. They can be used to perform statistical calculations, create visualizations, or manipulate data in various ways1.
Transactions are groups of events that share some common values and are related in some way. Transactions can be defined by using the transaction command or by creating a transaction type in the transactiontypes.conf file2.
Some transforming commands can be used with transactions to create tables or charts based on the transaction fields. These commands include:
- chart: This command creates a table or a chart that shows the relationship between two or more fields. It can be used to aggregate values, count occurrences, or calculate statistics3.
- timechart: This command creates a table or a chart that shows how a field changes over time. It can be used to plot trends, patterns, or outliers4.
- stats: This command calculates summary statistics on the fields in the search results, such as count, sum, average, etc. It can be used to group and aggregate data by one or more fields5.
- eventstats: This command calculates summary statistics on the fields in the search results, similar to stats, but it also adds the results to each event as new fields. It can be used to compare events with the overall statistics.

These commands can be applied to transactions by using the transaction fields as arguments. For example, if you have a transaction type named “login” that groups events based on the user field and has fields such as duration and eventcount, you can use the following commands with transactions:
- | chart count by user : This command creates a table or a chart that shows how many transactions each user has.
- | timechart span=1h avg(duration) by user : This command creates a table or a chart that shows the average duration of transactions for each user per hour.
- | stats sum(eventcount) as total_events by user : This command creates a table that shows the total number of events for each user across all transactions.
- | eventstats avg(duration) as avg_duration : This command adds a new field named avg_duration to each transaction that shows the average duration of all

transactions.
The other options are not valid because they include commands that are not transforming commands or cannot be used with transactions. These commands are:

- diff: This command compares two search results and shows the differences between them. It is not a transforming command and it does not work with transactions.
- datamodel: This command retrieves data from a data model, which is a way to organize and categorize data in Splunk. It is not a transforming command and it does not work with transactions.
- pivot: This command creates a pivot report, which is a way to analyze data from a data model using a graphical interface. It is not a transforming command and it does not work with transactions.

References:

- About transforming commands
- About transactions
- chart command overview
- timechart command overview
- stats command overview
- [eventstats command overview]
- [diff command overview]
- [datamodel command overview]
- [pivot command overview]

NEW QUESTION 259
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which tool uses data models to generate reports and dashboard panels without using SPL?

A. Visualization tab
B. Pivot
C. Datasets
D. splunk CIM

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Pivot1.
In Splunk, Pivot is a tool that uses data models to generate reports and dashboard panels without the need for users to write or understand Splunk's Search Processing Language (SPL)1. Data models enable users of Pivot to create compelling reports and dashboards1. When a Pivot user designs a pivot report, they select the data model that represents the category of event data that they want to work with1. Then they select a dataset within that data model that represents the specific dataset on which they want to report1. This makes Pivot a powerful tool for users who need to create visualizations but do not have a deep understanding of SPL1.

NEW QUESTION 260
- (Exam Topic 2)
Highlighted search terms indicate _____ search results in Splunk.

A. Display as selected fields.
B. Sorted
C. Charted based on time
D. Matching

Answer: D

Explanation:
Highlighted search terms indicate matching search results in Splunk, which means that they show which parts of your events match your search string2. For example, if you search for error OR fail, Splunk will highlight error or fail in your events to show which events match your search string2. Therefore, option D is correct, while options A, B and C are incorrect because they are not indicated by highlighted search terms.

NEW QUESTION 265
- (Exam Topic 2)
which of the following commands are used when creating visualizations(select all that apply.)

A. Geom
B. Choropleth
C. Geostats
D. iplocation

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
The following commands are used when creating visualizations: geom, geostats, and iplocation. Visualizations are graphical representations of data that show trends, patterns, or comparisons. Visualizations can have different types, such as charts, tables, maps, etc. Visualizations can be created by using various commands that transform the data into a suitable format for the visualization type. Some of the commands that are used when creating visualizations are:

- geom: This command is used to create choropleth maps that show geographic regions with different colors based on some metric. The geom command takes a KMZ file as an argument that defines the geographic regions and their boundaries. The geom command also takes a field name as an argument that specifies the metric to use for coloring the regions.
- geostats: This command is used to create cluster maps that show groups of events with different sizes and colors based on some metric. The geostats command takes a latitude and longitude field as arguments that specify the location of the events. The geostats command also takes a statistical function as an argument that specifies the metric to use for sizing and coloring the clusters.

- iplocation: This command is used to create location-based visualizations that show events with different attributes based on their IP addresses. The iplocation command takes an IP address field as an argument and adds some additional fields to the events, such as Country, City, Latitude, Longitude, etc. The iplocation command can be used with other commands such as geom or geostats to create maps based on IP addresses.

NEW QUESTION 266
- (Exam Topic 2)
When used with the timechart command, which value of the limit argument returns all values?

A. limit=*
B. limit=all
C. limit=none
D. limit=0

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. limit=0. This is because the limit argument specifies the maximum number of series to display in the chart. If you set limit=0, no series filtering occurs and all values are returned. You can learn more about the limit argument and how it works with the agg argument from the Splunk documentation1.
The other options are incorrect because they are not valid values for the limit argument. The limit argument expects an integer value, not a string or a wildcard. You can learn more about the syntax and usage of the timechart command from the Splunk documentation23.

NEW QUESTION 267
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of these is NOT a field that is automatically created with the transaction command?

A. maxcount
B. duration
C. eventcount

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 272
- (Exam Topic 2)
Calculated fields can be based on which of the following?

A. Tags
B. Extracted fields
C. Output fields for a lookup
D. Fields generated from a search string

Answer: B

Explanation:
"Calculated fields can reference all types of field extractions and field aliasing, but they cannot reference lookups, event types, or tags."

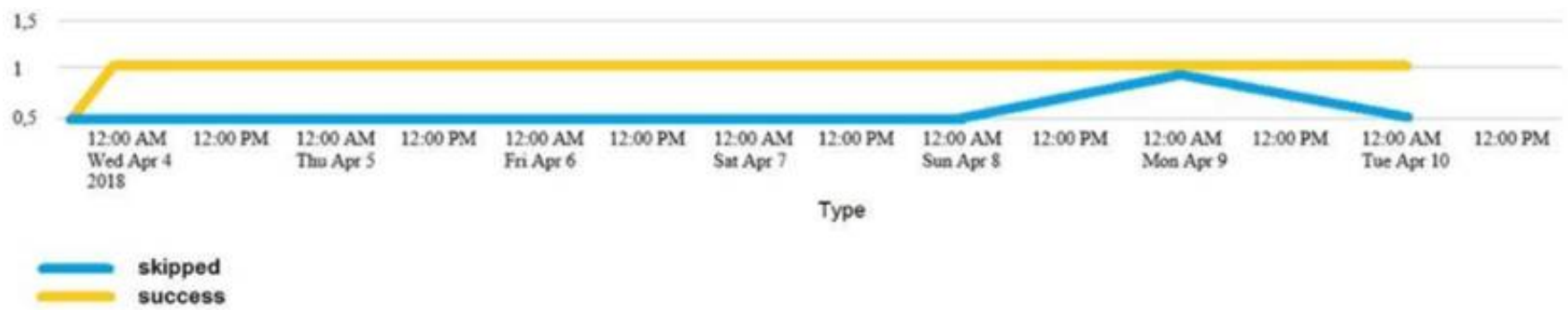
NEW QUESTION 276
- (Exam Topic 2)
A macro has another macro nested within it, and this inner macro requires an argument. How can the user pass this argument into the SPL?

A. An argument can be passed through the outer macro.
B. An argument can be passed to the outer macro by nesting parentheses.
C. There is no way to pass an argument to the inner macro.
D. An argument can be passed to the inner macro by nesting parentheses.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. An argument can be passed to the inner macro by nesting parentheses.
A search macro is a way to reuse a piece of SPL code in different searches. A search macro can take arguments, which are variables that can be replaced by different values when the macro is called. A search macro can also contain another search macro within it, which is called a nested macro. A nested macro can also take arguments, which can be passed from the outer macro or directly from the search string.
To pass an argument to the inner macro, you need to use parentheses to enclose the argument value and separate it from the outer macro argument. For example, if you have a search macro named outer_macro (1) that contains another search macro named inner_macro (2), and both macros take one argument each, you can pass an argument to the inner macro by using the following syntax:
outer_macro (argument1, inner_macro (argument2))
This will replace the argument1 and argument2 with the values you provide in the search string. For example, if you want to pass “foo” as the argument1 and “bar” as the argument2, you can write:
outer_macro ("foo", inner_macro ("bar"))
This will expand the macros with the corresponding arguments and run the SPL code contained in them. References:
- Search macro examples
- Use search macros in searches

NEW QUESTION 281
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following searches would create a graph similar to the one below?



A. index_internal seourcetype=Savesplunker | fields sourcetype, status | transaction status maxspan-id | start count states
B. index_internal seourcetype=Savesplunker | fields sourcetype, status | transaction status maxspan-id | chart count states by -time
C. index_internal seourcetype=Savesplunker | fields sourcetype, status | transaction status maxspan-id | timechart count by status
D. None of these searches would generate a similart graph.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The following search would create a graph similar to the one below:
index_internal sourcetype=Savesplunker | fields sourcetype, status | transaction status maxspan=1d | timechart count by status
The search does the following:

- It uses index_internal to specify the internal index that contains Splunk logs and metrics.
- It uses sourcetype=Savesplunker to filter events by the sourcetype that indicates the Splunk Enterprise Security app.
- It uses fields sourcetype, status to keep only the sourcetype and status fields in the events.
- It uses transaction status maxspan=1d to group events into transactions based on the status field with a maximum time span of one day between the first and last events in a transaction.
- It uses timechart count by status to create a time-based chart that shows the count of transactions for each status value over time.

The graph shows the following:

- It is a line graph with two lines, one yellow and one blue.
- The x-axis is labeled with dates from Wed, Apr 4, 2018 to Tue, Apr 10, 2018.
- The y-axis is labeled with numbers from 0 to 15.
- The yellow line represents “shipped” and the blue line represents “success”.
- The yellow line has a steady increase from 0 to 15, while the blue line has a sharp increase from 0 to 5, then a decrease to 0, and then a sharp increase to 10.
- The graph is titled “Type”. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION 282
- (Exam Topic 2)
In the following eval statement, what is the value of description if the status is 503? index=main | eval description=case(status==200, "OK", status==404, "Not found", status==500, "Internal Server Error")

A. The description field would contain no value.
B. The description field would contain the value 0.
C. The description field would contain the value "Internal Server Error".
D. This statement would produce an error in Splunk because it is incomplete.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/8.1.1/SearchReference/ConditionalFunctions

NEW QUESTION 285
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following expressions could be used to create a calculated field called gigabytes?

A. eval sc_bytes(1024/1024)
B. | eval negabytes=sc_bytes(1024/1024)
C. megabytes=sc_bytes(1024/1024)
D. sc_bytas(1024/1024)

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 288
- (Exam Topic 2)
Why would the following search produce multiple transactions instead of one?

```
index=security sourcetype=linux_secure failed earliest=-60d@d latest=-1d@d
| transaction src_ip
| stats list(eventcount) as num_events sum(eventcount) as total_events by src_ip
```

Events (641) Patterns **Statistics (147)** Visualization

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src	num_events	total_events
107.3.146.207	1000 1000 1000 405	3405
108.65.113.83	1000 120	1120
109.169.32.135	1000 1000 79	2079
11.17.160.129	1000 1000 238	2238

A. The maxspan option is not included.
B. The transaction command has a limit of 1000 events per transaction.
C. The transaction and commands cannot be used together.
D. The stats list () function is used.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. The maxspan option is not included1.
In Splunk, the transaction command is used to group events that share common characteristics into a single transaction1. By default, the transaction command groups all matching events into a single transaction1.
However, you can use the maxspan option to limit the time span of the transactions1. If the time span between the first and last event in a transaction exceeds the maxspan value, the transaction command will start a new transaction1.
Therefore, if the maxspan option is not included in the search, the transaction command might produce multiple transactions instead of one if the time span between the first and last event in a transaction exceeds the default maxspan value1.
Here is an example of how you can use the maxspan option in a search:
index=main sourcetype=access_combined | transaction someuniqefield maxspan=1h
In this search, the transaction command groups events that share the same someuniqefield value into a single transaction, but only if the time span between the first and last event in the transaction does not exceed 1 hour1. If the time span exceeds 1 hour, the transaction command will start a new transaction1.

NEW QUESTION 291
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following searches will return all clientip addresses that start with 108?

A. … | where like (clientip, “108.%)
B. … | where (clientip, "108. %")
C. … | where (clientip=108. %)
D. … | search clientip=108

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 293
- (Exam Topic 2)
What is the correct way to name a macro with two arguments?

A. us_sales2
B. us_sales(1,2)
C. us_sale,2
D. us_sales(2)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 298
- (Exam Topic 2)
Clicking a SEGMENT on a chart, _____.

A. drills down for that value
B. highlights the field value across the chart

C. adds the highlighted value to the search criteria

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 303
- (Exam Topic 2)
During the validation step of the Field Extractor workflow: Select your answer.

A. You can remove values that aren't a match for the field you want to define
B. You can validate where the data originated from
C. You cannot modify the field extraction

Answer: A

Explanation:
During the validation step of the Field Extractor workflow, you can remove values that aren’t a match for the field you want to define2. The validation step allows you to review and edit the values that have been extracted by the FX and make sure they are correct and consistent2. You can remove values that aren’t a match by clicking on them and selecting Remove Value from the menu2. This will exclude them from your
field extraction and update the regular expression accordingly2. Therefore, option A is correct, while options B and C are incorrect because they are not actions that you can perform during the validation step of the Field Extractor workflow.

NEW QUESTION 304
- (Exam Topic 2)
If there are fields in the data with values that are " " or empty but not null, which of the following would add a value?

A. | eval notNULL = if(isnull (notNULL), “0” notNULL)
B. | eval notNULL = if(isnull (notNULL), “0”
C. | eval notNULL = “” | nullfill value=0 notNULL
D. | eval notNULL = “” fillnull value=0 notNULL

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. | eval notNULL = “” fillnull value=0 notNULL
- Option A is incorrect because it is missing a comma between the “0” and the notNULL in the if function. The correct syntax for the if function is if (condition, true_value, false_value).
- Option B is incorrect because it is missing the false_value argument in the if function. The correct syntax for the if function is if (condition, true_value, false_value).
- Option C is incorrect because it uses the nullfill command, which only replaces null values, not empty strings. The nullfill command is equivalent to fillnull value=null.
- Option D is correct because it uses the eval command to assign an empty string to the notNULL field, and then uses the fillnull command to replace the empty string with a zero. The fillnull command can replace any value with a specified replacement, not just null values.

NEW QUESTION 306
- (Exam Topic 2)
which of the following are valid options with the chart command

A. useother
B. usenull
C. fillfield
D. usefiled

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 309
- (Exam Topic 2)
The time range specified for a historical search defines the _____.------questionable on ans

A. Amount of data shown on the timeline as data streams in
B. Amount of data fetched from index matching that time range
C. Time range for the static results

Answer: B

Explanation:
The time range specified for a historical search defines the amount of data fetched from the index matching that time range2. A historical search is a search that runs over a fixed period of time in the past2. When you run a historical search, Splunk searches the index for events that match your search string and fall within the specified time range2. Therefore, option B is correct, while options A and C are incorrect because they are not what the time range defines for a historical search.

NEW QUESTION 314
- (Exam Topic 2)
How is a Search Workflow Action configured to run at the same time range as the original search?

A. Set the earliest time to match the original search.
B. Select the same time range from the time-range picker.

C. Select the "Use the same time range as the search that created the field listing" checkbox.
D. Select the "Overwrite time range with the original search" checkbox.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To configure a Search Workflow Action to run at the same time range as the original search, you need to
select the “Use the same time range as the search that created the field listing” checkbox. This will ensure that the workflow action search uses the same earliest and latest time parameters as the original search.

NEW QUESTION 319
- (Exam Topic 2)
Splunk alerts can be based on search that run _____. (Select all that apply.)

A. in real-time
B. on a regular schedule
C. and have no matching events

Answer: AB

Explanation:
Splunk alerts can be based on searches that run in real-time or on a regular schedule3. An alert is a way to monitor your data and get notified when certain conditions are met3. You can create an alert by specifying a search and a triggering condition3. You can also specify how often you want to run the search and how you want to receive the alert notifications3. You can run the alert search in real-time, which means that it continuously monitors your data as it streams into Splunk3. Alternatively, you can run the alert search on a regular schedule, which means that it runs at fixed intervals such as every hour or every day3. Therefore, options A and B are correct, while option C is incorrect because it is not a way to run an alert search.

NEW QUESTION 321
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